

ned by a transverse scute, which also, in the female, is persistent, although this sex, as usual, is destitute of horns. Occipital region flat, slanting from behind forwards, with a rounded margin behind, and without lateral flaps. The dorsal crest is low, composed of a few isolated tubercles, and ceases towards the middle of the back. No distinct gular or ventral median series of tubercles, the median tubercles differing so slightly from those on the side as to scarcely deserve the designation of crest. The scutes on the upperside of the head and on the cheek are rather large and irregular. No larger tubercles on the body or limbs; heel without spur or prominence.

Dark greenish, with a white streak along the median line of the throat and belly; female, besides, with a similar white band along the hinder side of the hind leg, and continued for a short distance on each side of the tail.

Four specimens were collected, three adult males and one female; the largest of the males is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the tail measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$. The smallest male (which has the horns fully developed) is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, the tail measuring 4 inches. The female is the smallest of all; yet it must be adult, as it is full of mature eggs. It is only $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, the tail measuring 3 inches.

XX VIII.—*Description of a new Species of Cetonia from the Island of Formosa.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Cetonia (Protætia) culta.

Olivaceo-ochraceo fufurosa, opaca; thorace crebre punctato, lineis duabus interruptis guttisque nonnullis lateralibus pallidis, scutello elongato, impunctato; elytris crebre punctatis, guttis parvis irregulariter dispositis, macula laterali pone medium fasciaque communi flexuosa ante apicem pallidis, sutura ad apicem haud producta; sterno et abdomine in medio pedibusque (plus minusve) denudatis, purpureo-cupreis. ♀.

Long. 8 lin.

A very distinct species, perhaps most resembling *P. intricata*, Saund., but rather broader, and with distinct, moderately fine, rather close punctuation on the thorax and elytra, the latter very obtuse at the apex and without any prolongation of the suture. The general colour is brownish yellow slightly tinted with olive, dull, resembling some varieties of *Gymnetis pantherina*. The thorax has two interrupted lines above, and three or four spots at the sides, pale sandy; the posterior angles

are much rounded, the base is very slightly sinuate before the scutellum. Scutellum long and rather narrow. Elytra rather short, with the single sublateral costa scarcely visible, the sutural angle not prolonged, with small round, pale sandy spots scattered over the surface, more closely on the disk; there are four or five slightly larger spots on the margins, one of which is particularly noticeable rather behind the middle; towards the apex of each elytron is a flexuous mark. The middle of the sternum and the middle of the abdomen are denuded, shining; the legs are more or less denuded. The pygidium is densely strigose-punctate, with some pale spots on each side. The anterior tibiæ have two not very sharp teeth.

Hab. Takow, South Formosa.

Presented to the British Museum by H. E. Hobson, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Oviposition of the Amblystomes at the Museum of Natural History. By M. L. VAILLANT.

At the meeting of the Academy of the 27th March, 1876*, the oviposition of the Amblystomes produced from Axolotls born in the menagerie of the Museum was noticed by Prof. Blanchard. Since that period those animals have been carefully observed, and have given occasion to some observations the results of which, I think, it may be useful to indicate.

These ova, deposited about the 19th March, have been regularly developed in accordance with the mode already known in the case of the Axolotls. The tadpoles passed the winter in the form of branchiferous larvæ; and about forty individuals were successfully preserved. In February 1877 (that is to say, at the end of ten months) one of them became converted into an Amblystome. The others were divided into two parts. Some (the first series) were placed in an aquarium full of water and thus kept completely immersed; the others (second series) were placed, on the contrary, in a receiver, in which the level of the liquid never rose above 0.03-0.04 metre; a portion of dry ground also enabled the animals to issue from the water with facility. As a term of comparison, other individuals proceeding from a laying of ordinary Axolotls were divided in nearly equal numbers into two corresponding series, and placed in the same conditions.

The subjoined Table shows the present state of the experiment,

* Comptes Rendus, tome lxxxii, p. 916; 'Annals,' May 1876, p. 414. A note on the same subject was also published in the 'Bulletin de la Société Philomathique de Paris,' 6^e série, tome xi, p. 13.